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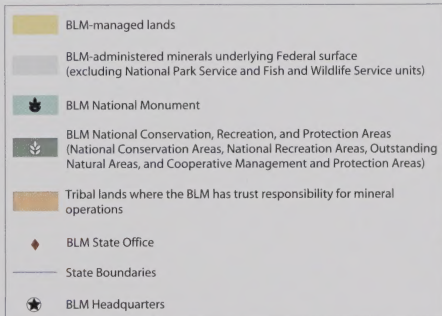
BLM

Public Rewards from Public Lands

Bureau of Land Management

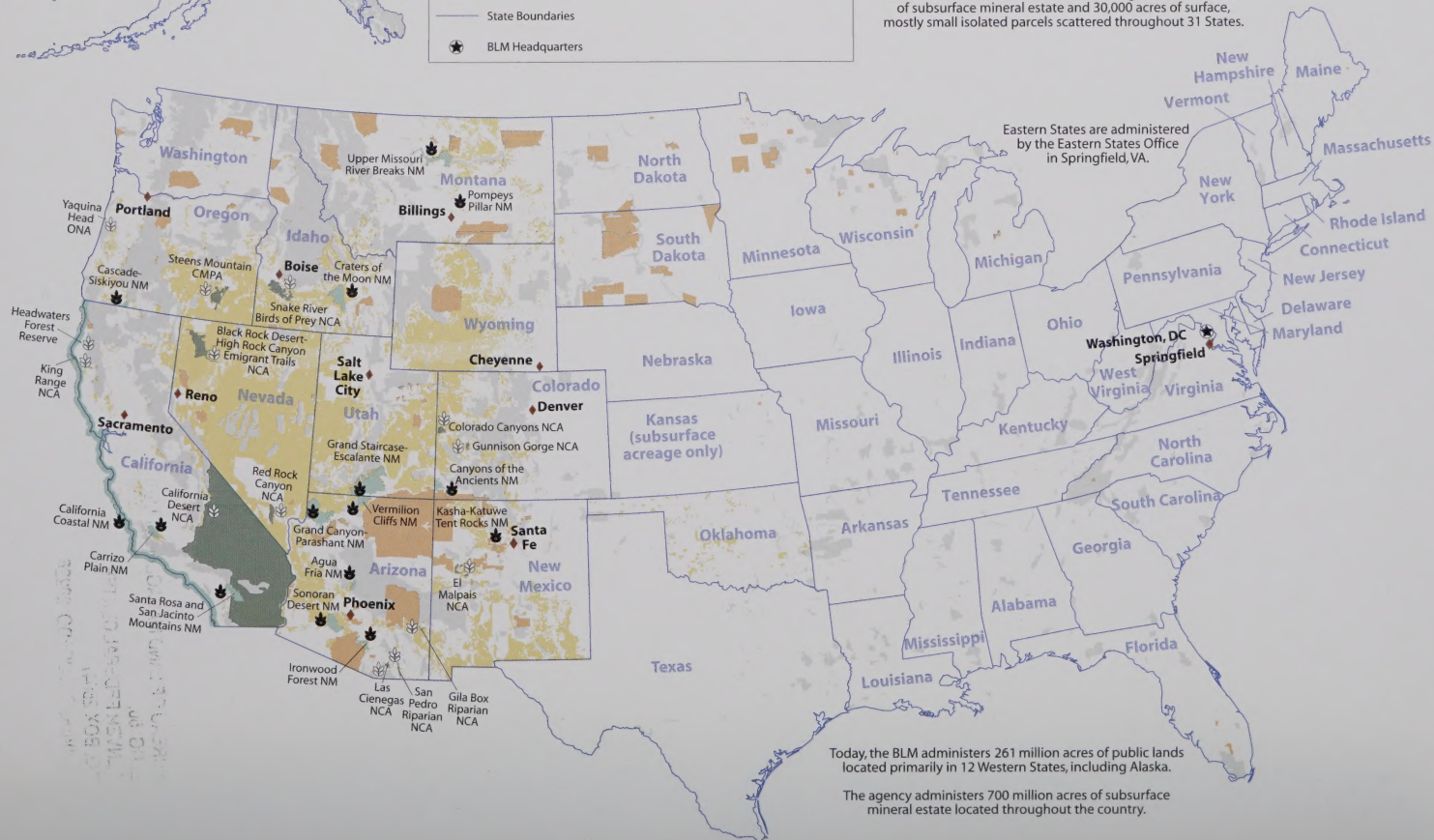
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Public Lands Managed by the Bureau of Land Management

In the Eastern United States, the BLM manages 39.7 million acres of subsurface mineral estate and 30,000 acres of surface, mostly small isolated parcels scattered throughout 31 States.



Public Rewards from Public Lands

THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT might best be described as a small agency with a big mission: *To sustain the health, productivity, and diversity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.*

We are responsible for 261 million acres of public land—nearly one-eighth of all land in the United States—and 700 million acres of Federal subsurface mineral estate nationwide.

These lands contribute to the quality of life of the American people—and to our national interests—in many different ways. Encompassing some of the most spectacular landscapes on the continent, the public lands offer boundless opportunities for recreation and adventure. BLM-managed lands also support such activities as livestock grazing, timber harvesting, energy development, and mineral production, all of which are vital to the health of local economies and to our national economy.

While managing these lands for the public benefit today, we fulfill our

obligations to future generations by conserving the land and the natural resources found there. Conservation means protecting the quality of the air and water, the health of natural ecosystems, and the habitat of plants and animals, as well as preserving cultural and heritage resources that are also part of America's public lands legacy.

As President Bush has said: *"...Our duty is to use the land well, and sometimes, not to use it at all. This is our responsibility as citizens; but, more than that, it is our calling as stewards of the Earth."*

Providing balanced stewardship of our natural resources is more challenging today than ever before. Over the past century, the population of the West has grown from about 4.3 million to 63 million people. Today, 22 million people live within 25 miles of the public lands. This phenomenal population growth and more intense urbanization have broad impacts on the resources we manage.

As a result, the BLM's mission grows more complex each day. We cannot fulfill that mission alone, nor

should we even attempt to do so. Good stewardship of the public lands will not be found in bigger government, but in broader public participation in this land-management process.

In publishing the 2003 edition of *Public Rewards from Public Lands*, we wish to acknowledge the support that the Bureau of Land Management receives from thousands of its partners—States, tribes, counties, local communities, organizations, and individual citizens. In addition, the BLM benefits from the dedicated service of more than 17,000 volunteers each year. Our many supporters and citizen stewards contribute immeasurably to the success of our mission, and we are indebted to them.

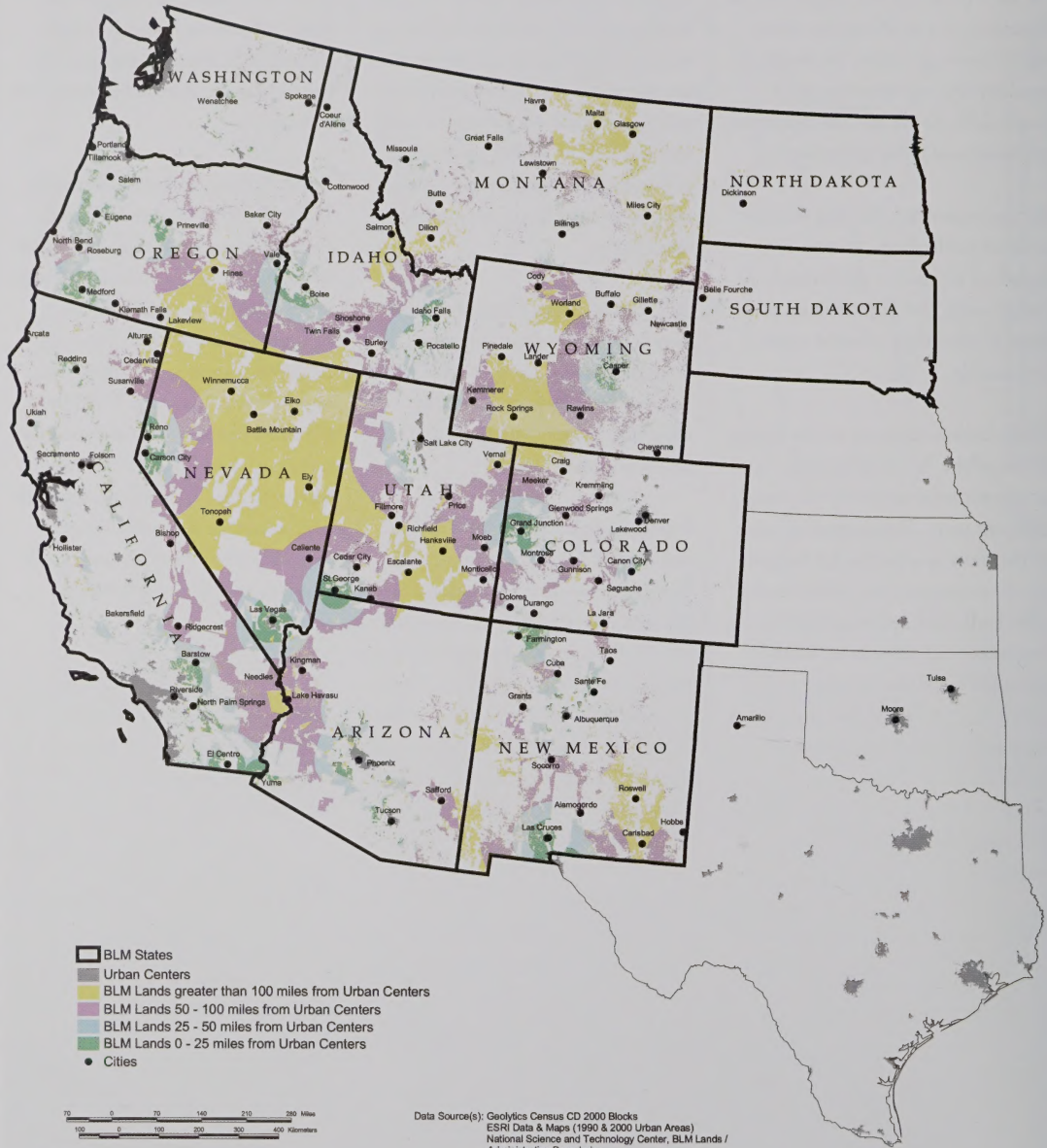
We are pleased to dedicate this edition of *Public Rewards from Public Lands* to all who help us carry out the stewardship of America's public lands.

Kathleen Clarke

Kathleen Clarke
Director

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BLM Proximity to Urban Centers



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1927 North American datum

Prepared By: Washington DC Office
WO-210 Planning, Assessment and Community Support

August 2002

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National Figures, Fiscal Year 2002

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$12,788,353
Recreation and Use Fees	\$9,499,776
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$9,240,121
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$27,447,919
Sale of Land and Materials	\$98,636,919
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$2,713,213
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Fund	\$14,646,520
Coos Bay Wagon Roads (CBWR) Grant Fund	\$179,918
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$19,404,900
Helium Operations	\$21,138,855
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses ¹	\$1,399,312,095
TOTAL	\$1,615,008,589

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States

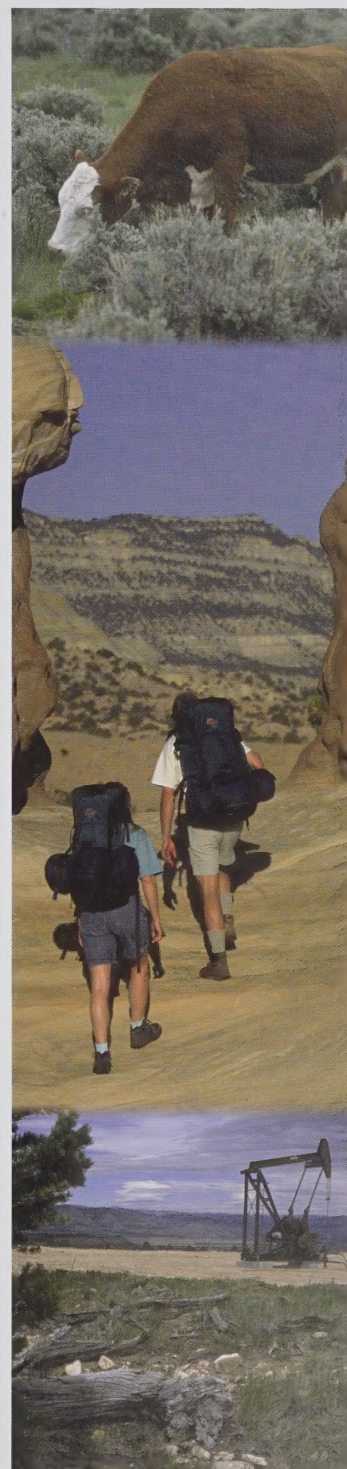
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$209,281,876
Grazing Fees ²	\$53,926
Proceeds of Sales ²	\$13,885,700
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain ²	\$2,962
O&C Grant Lands	\$108,731,945
CBWR Grant Lands	\$948,323
National Grasslands	\$562,180
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$691,253,752
TOTAL	\$1,024,720,664

BLM Investment in the States

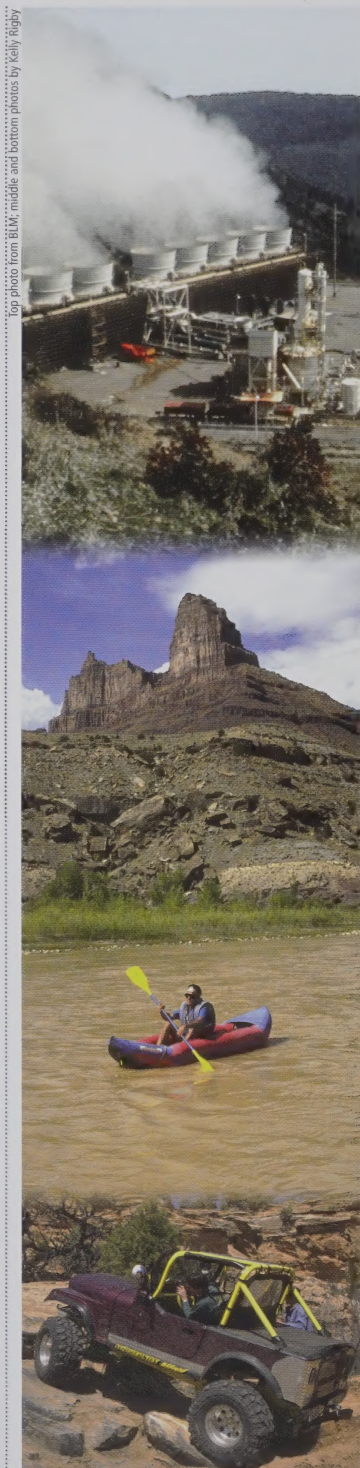
Management of Land and Resources	\$674,615,000
Land Acquisition	\$44,566,000
Range Improvements	\$9,400,000
Construction and Access	\$11,676,000
Management of O&C Lands	\$100,869,000
Helium Operations	\$7,123,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$2,049,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$107,643,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$138,838,000
TOTAL	\$1,096,779,000

¹ Actual fiscal year 2002 figures would normally be derived from an automated statistical system, Mineral Revenues Information (MRI), operated by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). The MRI that operated under the former Auditing and Financial System (AFS) was terminated in October 2001 when MMS switched from AFS to a new financial system. Development of MRI under the new financial system was delayed when a Federal District Court Order terminated the Department of the Interior's access to the Internet beginning December 6, 2001. MMS was not authorized to resume connection to the Internet until March 22, 2002. Work on MRI development could not continue without Internet access. Once MRI is completed, actual fiscal year 2002 data will become available. The allocation of receipts by revenue type and commodity for Federal onshore and American Indian lands have necessarily been estimated by MMS analysts in conjunction with a senior Department analyst. These estimates took into account known transactions during fiscal year 2002 and historical averages. The analysts generally used historical data from the fiscal year 1998 through fiscal year 2000 period for many of the estimates. Fluid mineral revenues during fiscal year 2001 were skewed by unusually high oil and gas prices during that year. The analysts elected to use the fiscal year 1998 through fiscal year 2000 period, when oil and gas prices approached historic norms.

² Due to a change in procedures, only the payment for the 12th month was made to the States in fiscal year 2002. Previously, the payments for the first 11 months of the fiscal year (October through August) were made in September of the same fiscal year and the payment for the 12th month was made in late October or early November of the next fiscal year. This procedure was changed in fiscal year 2002, for which there will be only one payment. Therefore, the only payment that was made in fiscal year 2002 was the payment for the 12th month of fiscal year 2001, which caused the decrease in the amount of the payments.



Photos by Jerry Smitz



Top photo from BLM; middle and bottom photos by Kelly Rugsby

National Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2002

Grazing Permits and Leases	18,186 permits and leases, 12,707,702 animal unit months
Timber Volume Sold	325,284 hundred cubic feet
Oil and Gas Leasing	3,222 new holes started, 11,413,544 acres in producing status, 61,424 wells capable of production
Helium Activity	10 active helium storage contracts, 31.58 billion cubic feet stored, 54 independent producers
Geothermal Production	57 producing leases, 5,720 gigawatt hours of energy
Coal Production ¹	127 producing leases, 393,505,951 tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	4,433 permits issued, 13,783,154 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables ¹	453,775 acres under lease, 13,484,632 tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	326 notices reviewed, 134 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	3,146 granted

¹ Denotes fiscal year 2001 figures. Actual fiscal year 2002 figures would normally be derived from an automated statistical system, Mineral Revenues Information (MRI), operated by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). The MRI that operated under the former Auditing and Financial System (AFS) was terminated in October 2001 when MMS switched from AFS to a new financial system. Development of MRI under the new financial system was delayed when a Federal District Court Order terminated the Department of the Interior's access to the Internet beginning December 6, 2001. MMS was not authorized to resume connection to the Internet until March 22, 2002. Work on MRI development could not continue without Internet access. Once MRI is completed, actual fiscal year 2002 data will become available.

Estimated National Recreation Use on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2002

Visitor Days	
Boating—motorized	2,353,777
Boating—row, float, or paddle	1,894,871
Camping and picnicking	29,969,301
Driving for pleasure	3,302,988
Fishing	1,928,941
Hunting	5,210,478
Interpretation, education, and viewing public land resources	4,978,896
Nonmotorized travel	5,762,188
Off-highway vehicle travel	5,598,884
Snowmobile and other winter motorized travel	192,154
Specialized motor sports, events, and activities	118,955
Specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	4,942,818
Swimming and other water activities	1,131,712
Winter/nonmotorized activities	418,551
TOTAL	67,804,514

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program

100 projects	\$8,652,871 collected
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National Wild Horse and Burro Program, Fiscal Year 2002

Animal	Estimated Current Population	Animals Taken Off Range	Number of Animals Adopted ¹
Wild horses	34,496	10,822	5,987
Wild burros	4,319	1,207	1,759

¹ Some animals are not adopted the same year that BLM removes them from the range. In addition, beginning in 1999, adoptions are being reported by administrative offices, i.e., adoptions conducted in the national centers in Palomino Valley, Nevada, and Elm Creek, Nebraska, are now reported under the National Program Office.

Public Land Treasures on the Public Lands and Related Waters (Administrative and Congressional Designations Managed by the BLM)

BLM's National Landscape Conservation System

National Monuments—(4,806,301 acres in 15 monuments)

71,100	acres in Agua Fria National Monument in Arizona
807,241	acres in Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument in Arizona
129,022	acres in Ironwood Forest National Monument in Arizona
486,603	acres in Sonoran Desert National Monument in Arizona
280,324	acres in Vermilion Cliffs National Monument in Arizona
883	acres in the California Coastal National Monument
204,107	acres in Carrizo Plains National Monument in California
86,400	acres in Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in California
163,852	acres in Canyons of the Ancients in Colorado
273,847	acres in Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho
51	acres in Pompeys Pillar National Monument in Montana
374,976	acres in Upper Missouri National Monument in Montana
4,148	acres in Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument in New Mexico
52,947	acres in Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument in Oregon
1,870,800	acres in Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah

National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas (15,352,829 acres in 15 areas)

1,194,923	acres in Steese National Conservation Area in Alaska - includes Birch Creek Wild and Scenic River
998,772	acres in White Mountains National Recreation Area in Alaska
22,047	acres in Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona
41,960	acres in Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in Arizona
56,400	acres in San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona
10,671,080	acres in California Desert National Conservation Area in California
57,288	acres in King Range National Conservation Area in California
122,182	acres in Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area in Colorado and Utah
57,725	acres in Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area in Colorado
484,873	acres in Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area in Idaho
797,039	acres in Black Rock Desert, High Rock Canyon, Emigrant Trail National Conservation Area in Nevada and California
196,890	acres in Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada
226,000	acres in El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico
425,550	acres in Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in Oregon
100	acres in Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in Oregon

Other National Landscape Conservation System Units Managed by the BLM

7,400	acres in the Headwaters Forest Reserve in California
2,061	miles of 38 Wild and Scenic Rivers (20% of the national system) in 5 states - 1,005,652 acres managed
6,255,212	acres in 147 Wilderness Areas
16,328,282	acres in 601 Wilderness Study Areas under interim management
3,650	miles of 9 National Historic Trails (855 miles of the national system) (Iditarod, Juan Bautista De Anza, California Immigrant, Nez Perce, Lewis and Clark, Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, Pony Express, and El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro)
640	miles of 2 National Scenic Trails (409 miles of the Continental Divide and 231 miles of the Pacific Crest)
Subtotal: 828 units/areas/landscapes in over 43 million acres (17 percent of the BLM's land base)	

Public Land Treasures on the Public Lands and Related Waters (continued on page 6)



Photos by Jerry Smith

Top photo by Nick Seibert; middle and bottom photos by Jerry Sinz



BLM photo

Public Land Treasures on the Public Lands and Related Waters (continued from page 5)

Additional Administrative and Congressional Designations

37,579	acres in the Lake Totodoten Special Management Area, Alaska
23,200,000	acres in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska
13,989,373	acres in 852 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
417,429	acres in 45 National Natural Landmarks
347,214	acres in 152 Research Natural Areas
187	miles of the Willamette American Heritage River in Oregon
2,972 ³	miles of 55 National Back Country Byways in 11 BLM western states
425	miles of 28 National Recreation Trails
355	Special Recreation Management Areas
255	sites on the National Register of Historic Places encompassing 3,610 contributing properties
22	cultural sites as National Historic Landmarks
5	World Heritage properties (Chacoan Outliers of New Mexico)
3	Biosphere Reserves in the California Desert
2 ⁴	Globally Important Bird Areas in 56,500 acres (San Pedro Riparian NCA, Arizona; Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon)
29,732,585	acres in 208 Herd Management Areas for wild and free-roaming horses and burros
897	recorded caves and cave resource systems
300	watchable wildlife viewing sites

¹ California Desert National Conservation Area - BLM acreage includes 1,812 acres presently in an "uncertain ownership" category.

² Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area - totals do not include 9,974 acres of open waters that also exist within the exterior boundary of the NCA.

³ The mileage includes those byways administratively designated under the BLM's Back Country Byway Program. In addition, the BLM is involved in the cooperative management of an additional 17 byways, totaling 2,492 miles on public lands, which have been recognized by State or national designations. Collectively, these two categories make up the BLM's byway program.

⁴ The acreage for Globally Important Bird Areas is contained within a National Conservation Area and Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area.



The National Fire Plan

YOU READ ABOUT IT in the papers. You see it on television. Homes and neighborhoods destroyed. Firefighters at risk. It seems that wildfires have become part of our lives these days and they get worse every summer.

Every year, weather and fuel specialists predict the potential for wildland fire across the United States based on weather patterns and drought. But one thing they can't predict is lightning. And lightning usually means the difference between a normal fire season and a severe one.

Back in the fall of 2000, with the promise of rain, snow, and cooler temperatures in October, many people hoped they had seen the worst of the wildland fires. They hoped never to have to relive an extreme season like the one they had just experienced, in which thousands of people were threatened by wildfire, hundreds of homes were destroyed, and more than 8 million acres of forest and rangelands were blackened. Yet the 2001 season turned into almost a repeat of what happened the year before, although the intensity was short-lived, lasting only about a month.

Then came the 2002 season, and it seemed to many that 2000 was happening all over again. Thousands of evacuations were ordered, and a record number of structures were

destroyed—more than 2,600—even though the number of acres of land that burned didn't quite reach the 2000 total. In short, in 2002, more communities were affected by wildfires than ever before.

Solid steps have been taken to prevent catastrophic wildland fire seasons. A National Fire Plan was created to enhance the nation's response to wildland fire, reduce the threat of fire to communities and natural resources, and restore and rehabilitate lands damaged by fire. Most importantly, the plan increases the safety of the public and firefighters affected by the recurring intense and erratic fires.

Wildland fire is part of nature's process. It has a place and a purpose in maintaining ecosystem health. For decades, fires have been suppressed, allowing fuels to accumulate and resource health to suffer. The National Fire Plan recognizes that wildlands did not get in this condition—where fires become large and threatening—overnight, and that it will take many years to correct the problem. The plan emphasizes the importance of eliminating fuels before fires start, rather than relying on suppression efforts alone. Accomplishing that task is a long-term commitment. But by carefully returning public land to a more natural state through rigorous hazardous fuel treatment, including fires that are



ELM photo



planned and managed, several goals are accomplished simultaneously: *we protect communities, we restore resource health, and we increase public and firefighter safety.*

Key Points and Accomplishments

Since the implementation of the National Fire Plan began, there have been a number of significant accomplishments pertaining to each of the five key points in the plan.

Firefighting

- **Preparedness.** The National Fire Plan provided funding needed by firefighting agencies to respond to fires at the most efficient and safe level while achieving management objectives and minimizing the cost of suppression and resource damage. The plan included a workforce development strategy that enabled agencies to hire almost 5,500 additional firefighters. Under this strategy, additional seasonal firefighters were hired and new permanent fire management and related natural resource positions were filled. The strategy also involved converting some temporary employee appointments to permanent jobs.
- **Fire Facilities Maintenance and Construction.** Adequate fire facilities are critical to efficient and safe fire operations. Funding has been provided for maintenance and capital improvement on wildland fire facilities such as air tanker bases (tankers are critical to initial attack), crew facilities, engine houses, and helitack bases to address and eliminate critical health and safety problems. In all, about \$38 million was spent in 2001 to improve or maintain 144 facilities, including air tanker bases in Montana, Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona.
- **Equipment.** With funding provided through the National Fire Plan, additional equipment has been purchased, including 406 wildland firefighting engines, 56 bulldozers, 14 tractor plows, and 24 water/foam tenders. An additional 31 helicopter contracts have also been issued.
- **Fire Science Research and Technology Development.** Since 1998, the Joint Fire Science Program has been using state-of-the-art approaches in fuels inventory and mapping, evaluation of fuels treatments, scheduling of fuels treatments, and monitoring of treatment effects and effectiveness. The Fire Plan has doubled funding to \$16 million for the program, helping to fund nearly two dozen research projects in 2001 and 60 research projects in 2002. The projects focused on gathering information and developing tools to help firefighters better prepare for wildfires and allocate firefighting resources. This research includes identifying smoke transport patterns, predicting fire weather conditions, and improving fire risk assessments. All of this work helps firefighters

make critical safety decisions; guide deployment of firefighting forces to increase efficiency; and reduce damages to resources and property, as well as injuries to firefighters.

Rehabilitation and Restoration

Short-term rehabilitation projects help prevent further damage to ecosystems and communities as a result of fire. Long-term restoration projects help improve land unlikely to recover naturally from fire, prevent invasions of noxious weeds and exotic species, and reduce disease and bug infestations. The National Fire Plan funding so far has allowed agencies to increase their rehabilitation and restoration work and they have planned or implemented 549 projects in 19 States.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

Congress provided nearly \$800 million in the last 2 years for fuel management and reduction to address dense forest vegetation resulting from decades of wildfire suppression and fire exclusion on Federal land. Activities have been focused on wildland-urban interface areas to reduce the risks of fire to people and property. These projects help support local communities by using local contractors and assistance. In 2001, fuel treatments were completed on more than 2 million acres of Federal land, including 611,550 acres in the wildland-urban interface.

Community Assistance

- **Rural, Volunteer, and State Fire Assistance.** Safe and effective fire

suppression in the wildland-urban interface requires close coordination among rural, local, State, tribal, and Federal firefighting agencies. The National Fire Plan so far has provided \$20 million for a new Department of the Interior rural fire assistance program. This funding helps enhance the fire protection capabilities of rural fire departments through training, equipment purchases, and prevention work on a cost-shared basis.

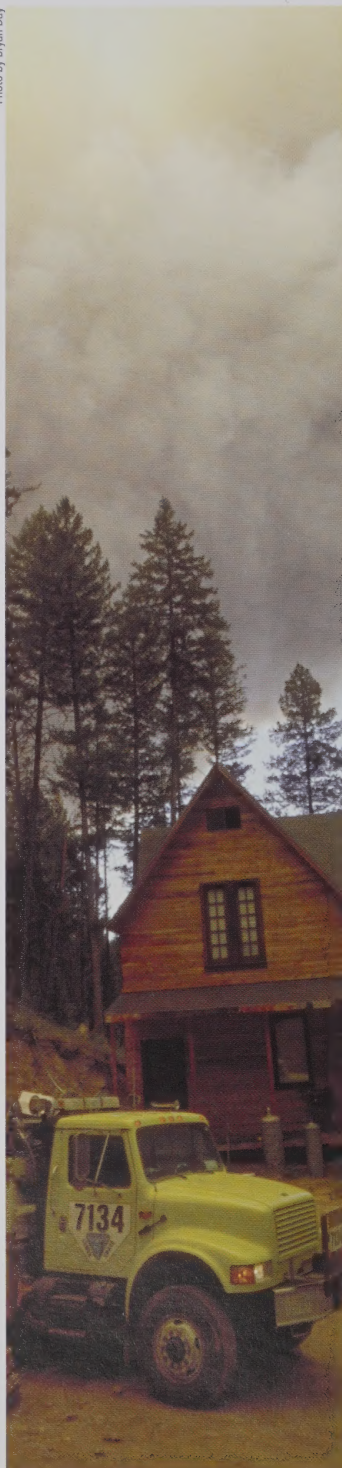
- **Fire Prevention and Education.**

Education is a critical element of the National Fire Plan. We need to help the public understand wildland fire and the challenges it presents where wildlands intermingle with urban and suburban land. Firewise, a program with an online Web site, publications, videos, and training events, provides educational programs and materials to help people create wildland-fire-resistant homes and communities. In 2001, through the National Fire Plan, \$5 million went toward developing and delivering a series of national Firewise workshops.

- **Communities at Risk.** Congress has directed the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to work with individual States and tribes to develop a list of communities in the wildland-urban interface at high risk from wildfire. Based on this list, 1,776 communities in the vicinity of Interior or Forest Service land were scheduled to receive hazardous fuel treatments.



ELM photos



Additional communities, which were not near Federal land, had projects funded through Forest Service State Fire Assistance, Volunteer Fire Assistance, and Economic Action funds.

Accountability

Accountability is a cornerstone of the National Fire Plan. Indeed, the success of the plan depends upon constant review of the steps taken to implement the plan. Toward this end, in early 2002, the Interagency Wildland Fire Leadership Council was established to provide oversight and coordinate the efforts of Federal and State agencies. Additional opportunities to improve coordination and integration have also been explored with oversight and external organizations including the General Accounting Office, both Departments' Offices of the Inspector General, Office of Management and Budget, National Academy of Public Administration, National Association of Counties, National Association of State Foresters, and Western Governors' Association.

Other Partnerships and Initiatives

The National Fire Plan is, in essence, a long-term commitment founded on interagency and inter-governmental partnerships and cooperation. The plan is complex and requires close coordination among Federal, State, tribal, and local governments to implement the blueprints they've designed to help reduce the hazards of catastrophic

fire and increase the benefits of natural fire. Numerous partnerships and initiatives have evolved from the National Fire Plan.

The 10-Year Strategy

In August 2001, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior joined the Western Governors' Association, National Association of State Foresters, National Association of Counties, and Intertribal Timber Council in endorsing "A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment: A 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy."

The strategy outlines a comprehensive approach to managing wildland fire, hazardous fuel, and ecosystem restoration and rehabilitation on Federal and adjacent State, tribe, and private forest and rangeland across the United States. The strategy emphasizes measures to reduce the risk to communities and the environment and provides a framework for collaboration to accomplish this.

The implementation plan for this strategy was finalized and signed on May 23, 2002. The implementation plan outlines the goals and actions necessary to accomplish the strategy and emphasizes local decisions for local problems; collaborative decisionmaking; and the commitment of many industry, environmental, and governmental groups. In essence, the strategy and plan provide a long-term map and directions for implementing the National Fire Plan.

Performance Measures

Interior agencies and the Forest Service are cooperatively developing performance measures for their wildland fire management programs. This common set of performance measures will be used by the agencies to provide nationally consistent, standardized direction for implementing the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, National Fire Plan, 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy, and 10-Year Implementation Plan.

As directed by Congress, the Departments are working with other Federal agencies, State and local governments, tribes, and other interested parties to develop these performance measures. Performance outcomes and associated workload measures will be developed for the following four areas of wildland fire management: improving prevention and suppression, reducing hazardous fuels, restoring fire-adapted ecosystems, and assisting communities.

Healthy Forests: An Initiative for Wildfire Prevention and Stronger Communities

Under President Bush's Healthy Forests Initiative, Interior Secretary Gale Norton, Agriculture Secretary Ann Veneman, and Council on Environmental Quality Chairman James Connaughton have been directed to improve regulatory processes to ensure more timely decisions, greater efficiency, and better results in reducing the risk of

catastrophic wildfires by restoring forest health. Actions include:

- Improving procedures for developing and implementing fuels treatment and forest restoration projects in priority forests and rangelands, in collaboration with local governments.
- Reducing the number of overlapping environmental reviews by combining project analyses and establishing a process for concurrent project clearance by Federal agencies.
- Developing guidance for weighing the short-term risks against the long-term benefits of fuels treatment and restoration projects.
- Developing guidance to ensure consistent National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) procedures for fuels treatment activities and restoration activities, including development of a model environmental assessment for these types of projects.

By allowing the use of byproducts from forest health and restoration activities and hazardous fuel reduction treatments for commercial opportunities, these activities also support the President's National Energy Policy. The byproducts could be used for engineered wood products, energy production, biofuels, or other specialty wood products.



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Photo by Jerry Lurie

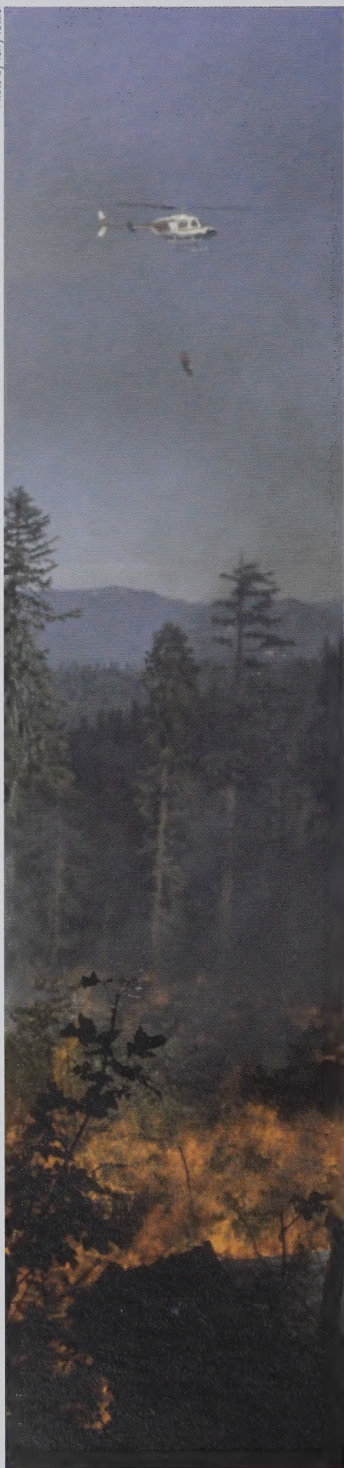


Photo by Scott Moore

Ultimately, the President's Healthy Forests Initiative will implement core components of the 10-Year Implementation Plan, thus enhancing and facilitating the work and collaboration agreed to in that document.

FEDERAL AGENCIES and their partners have come a long way since the inception of the National Fire Plan. Thousands more firefighters have been hired, equipment has been purchased, rehabilitation and restoration projects have begun, hazardous fuels have been reduced near communities, and hundreds of communities have been reached through ongoing education efforts.

Though we continue to hope for no more repeats of the recent severe fire seasons, we must be realistic: it will take time to restore forests and rangeland to their natural state where fire benefited the habitat. And it will take time to reduce hazardous fuel to protect the thousands of communities located near wildlands.

However, time is not the only factor that will ensure the success of the National Fire Plan. Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies must continue to work closely with communities and other partners to reach decisions that benefit all who use, appreciate, or live near wildlands.



Landscaping for woodland homes

ZONE 1 - This area, closest to the house, is the most critical for fire protection. Have nothing flammable, including tall grass, evergreen trees, and shrubs, next to the house. Also, avoid trees that overhang the house or deck as well as leaves, brush, firewood piles, bark, mulch, and other burnables. Clean gutters, roof, and deck of flammable debris. This area does not have to be barren. Maintain a well-kept lawn, or use crushed brick or river stone gravel instead of mulch. Use raised beds, large decorative rocks, stone walkways, patios, or other features to create visual interest while maintaining a fuel break for forest fire safety.

ZONE 2 - Maintain a well-kept lawn, and avoid evergreens that catch fire easily and burn quickly. Occasional trees and shrubs should be at least 10 feet from the house and up to 20 feet away on the downhill side. Remove all downed wood fuel such as logs or branches, and avoid using railroad ties or other flammable material in your landscaping. Freshly tilled flower beds, herb or vegetable gardens, rock gardens, stone walls, and driveways can also act as fire breaks.

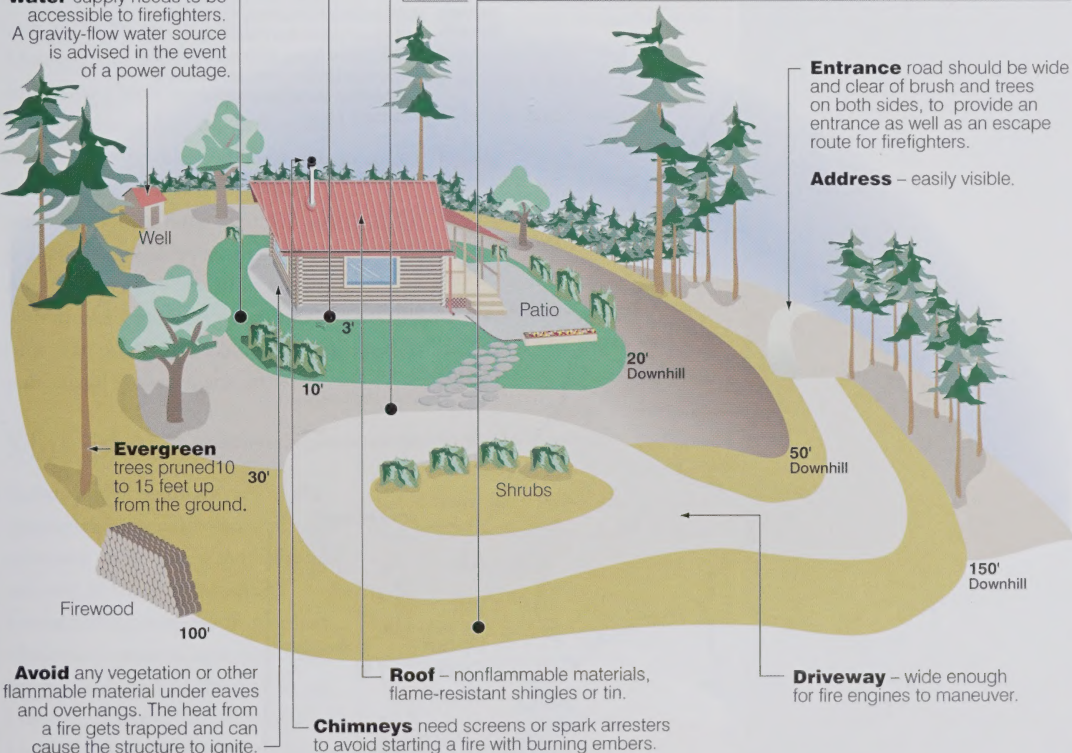
ZONE 3 - Rake or use a leaf blower to remove needles, leaves, and twigs at least 20 feet from the house and up to 50 feet on the downhill side. Firewood and other burnables should be stored at least 30 feet from the house. Maintain surface vegetation at 3 inches high or less. This will help keep fire from spreading to or from your house. It also provides a space for firefighters to defend your home from fire.

ZONE 4 - Space trees with 10 to 15 feet between tree crowns, and prune trees 10 to 15 feet up from the ground or one-third the total live crown height, whichever is less. Also, avoid fire ladders, where fire can climb from the ground into tree branches. Do this by pruning trees, spacing tall trees away from medium-sized trees, and using ground cover or small plants under tall trees. Shrubs should be well-maintained, kept free from dead material, and kept small. Control brush and weeds annually, and remove all downed woody fuels more than 3 inches in diameter.

Water supply needs to be accessible to firefighters. A gravity-flow water source is advised in the event of a power outage.

Entrance road should be wide and clear of brush and trees on both sides, to provide an entrance as well as an escape route for firefighters.

Address - easily visible.



Avoid any vegetation or other flammable material under eaves and overhangs. The heat from a fire gets trapped and can cause the structure to ignite.

Roof - nonflammable materials, flame-resistant shingles or tin.
Chimneys need screens or spark arresters to avoid starting a fire with burning embers.

Driveway - wide enough for fire engines to maneuver.

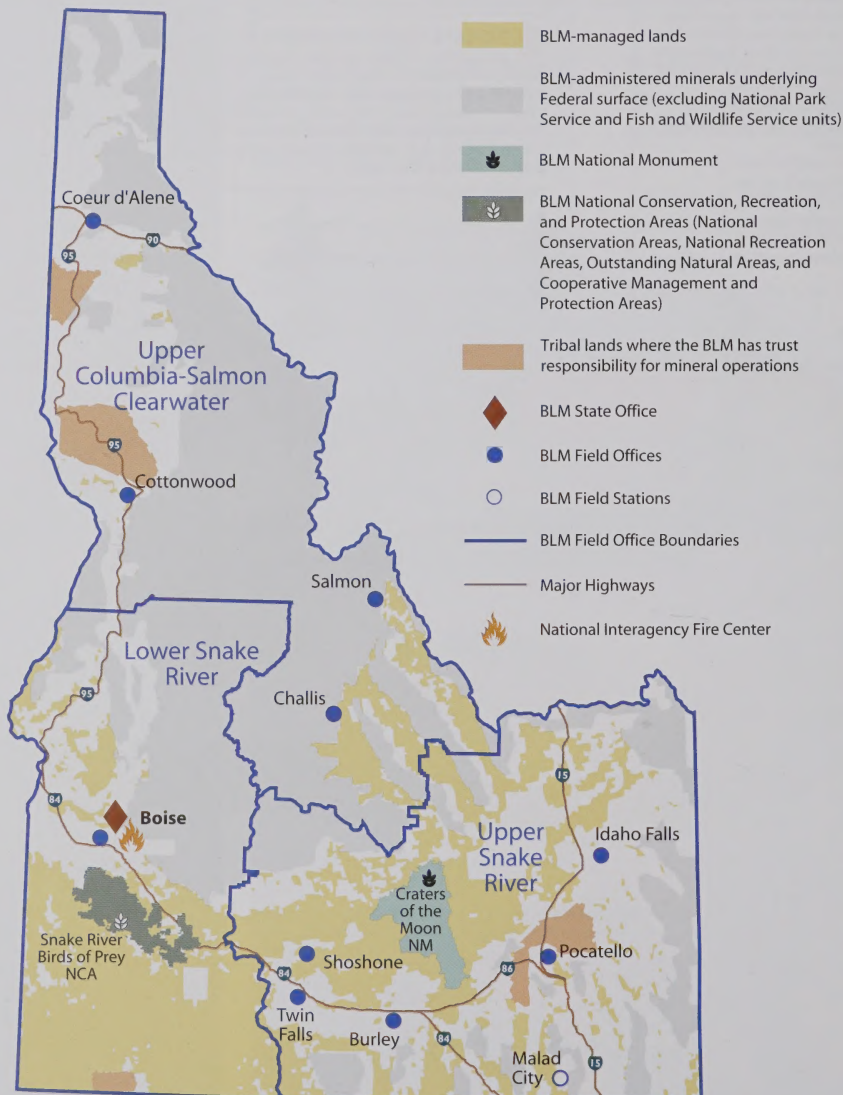
Source: Keep Montana Green Association

KEN BARNEDT/Missoulian

IDAHO

Idaho State Office
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11.9 million acres of surface land
37 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface land
589,000 acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations
1.8 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying privately owned land (not shown on map)



Public Rewards from Public Lands: Idaho

THE PUBLIC LANDS IN Idaho—a tapestry of canyons, deserts, grasslands, forests, valleys, and mountains rich with wildlife, braided with wild rivers, and dusted with traces of American Indian history.

There are nearly 12 million acres of public lands in Idaho—22 percent of the State's land area—under the care of the Bureau of Land Management. Idaho's public lands have always been working lands. They produce minerals, timber, and livestock forage. These abundant resources are vital to local communities and return more than \$15 million in annual revenue to the American people. The BLM works with its many partners to serve the American public and address critical public land management needs.

Multiple Use

Idaho's public lands are rich in environmental, historical, recreational, and economic value. These lands feature an array of landscapes—alpine forests, rolling rangelands, premiere whitewater streams, and spectacular canyonlands such as those along the Owyhee, Bruneau, Jarbidge, and Lower Salmon Rivers. Idaho's public lands also contain culturally significant sites, some dating back nearly 10,000 years. They serve as the homeland to a number of American Indian tribes, providing for tribal rights and uses such as hunting, fishing, gathering, and grazing.

They also serve local communities' needs for growth and development and provide rights-of-way for public utilities and other purposes that serve the national interest.

Special Designations

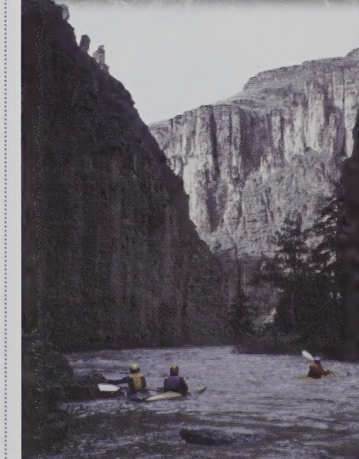
By Presidential proclamation, the 54,000-acre Craters of the Moon National Monument in southeastern Idaho was expanded to over 750,000 Federal acres and is jointly managed by the BLM and the National Park Service. The Great Rift Area within the monument features some of the country's most striking lava formations. BLM Idaho also administers the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area in southwestern Idaho. The site has the highest known nesting density of raptors in North America. In addition, the State contains more than 400 miles of nationally designated trails, including some of the most pristine portions of the Lewis and Clark, Oregon, and Continental Divide Trails. BLM Idaho also manages 1.5 million acres of wilderness study areas.

Planning

BLM Idaho has evaluated all 21 of its land use plans and initiated new or revised resource management plans for the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, the newly-expanded Craters of the Moon National Monument, the Bruneau



Photo by Armona Hedrick



Top: Chilly Slough wetland within the Mackay Reservoir Wildlife Viewing Area is a birdwatcher's paradise.

Bottom: Kayakers work their way through the narrow canyon of the Bruneau River.

Top photo from BLM; bottom photo by W. Meyer

area in the Lower Snake River District, and the Pocatello/Malad area in the Upper Snake River District. These plans should be complete by the end of calendar year 2005.

Recreation

Idaho, like many States in the West, is changing. The population is soaring and, in fact, is expected to continue to grow at a rate of 16 percent each year between now and 2005. Along with this population growth comes an increase in the use of the public lands for recreation. The number of recreational visits to Idaho has doubled in the past decade.

In 2002, Idaho public lands saw more than 11.8 million visitors who spent a total of 4.7 million visitor days enjoying everything from stream fishing and snowmobiling to backpacking through remote and primitive canyons and mountains. Multiple partners in Idaho successfully initiated the Visit Idaho Playgrounds Pass under the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program. This pass, honored at about 100 sites where fees are charged, is a service for recreationists who use a variety of recreation sites in Idaho, including those managed by the BLM, Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, and Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation.

In Idaho, the BLM has aggressively worked to increase accessibility as well as reduce threats to public health, safety, and property by completing deferred maintenance projects,

including recreational facilities projects. BLM Idaho has 51 projects that are either completed or in some phase of contracting or construction, such as the Pink House recreation site on the Clearwater River, which offers 15 campsites, a picnic area, and a boat launch.

Recreation site improvements continue, including an upgrade to the Tower Rock recreation site and paving at the Shoup Bridge recreation site. Both projects are partnerships with the Idaho Department of Recreation. Upgrades are also scheduled for the Kilpatrick river access and the Smokey Cubs and McFarland recreation sites.

Lewis and Clark

BLM Idaho continues to work with local, State, tribal, regional, and national agencies and organizations in planning for the bicentennial commemoration of the 1804–1806 Lewis and Clark expedition. Up to 4 million people are expected to visit BLM-managed land in Idaho to commemorate Lewis and Clark's journey across the State to the Pacific. The BLM office in Salmon manages part of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail in the Lemhi Valley, which is considered to be one of the most pristine and undisturbed portions of the trail.

Wildland Fire

Increased funding from the National Fire Plan allowed BLM Idaho to hire 231 new firefighters, nearly doubling its fire workforce. The BLM made grants to 128 rural fire departments to help modernize

communications and equipment, and it trained more than 800 firefighters from rural departments to improve their ability to help Federal cooperators fight wildland fire.

After the new firefighters were hired, a greater number of wildfires burned significantly fewer acres in Idaho, indicating that the BLM now has a greater ability to suppress them. The National Fire Plan funding also enabled BLM Idaho to lead a major effort to involve local governments and businesses in creating fire-safe communities. Wildfire risk assessments and mitigation plans are in place for 26 Idaho cities through a collaborative effort involving private contractors, rural fire departments, and local citizens.

Of the 136,000 acres of public land in Idaho that burned in 2001, more than one-third have been reseeded with sagebrush and grasses and the remainder will regenerate naturally and are being protected for plant establishment. To accomplish this rehabilitation, the BLM spent more than \$4 million on 28 rehabilitation projects to reduce soil erosion, minimize the entry and spread of noxious weeds in burned areas, improve the structure and diversity of vegetation for multiple uses, and reduce the potential for future wildfires.

Wildlife Habitat

If you are interested in wildlife—from birds to grizzlies—Idaho is the place to come. About 95 percent of the California bighorns, 80 percent of the antelope, and 80 percent of

the sage grouse populations in the State live year-round on public lands. Major populations of deer, elk, moose, and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter on these lands. Gray wolves, grizzly bears, bald eagles, whooping cranes, and peregrine falcons, all threatened or endangered species, spend part of their lives on public lands in Idaho. Wildlife habitat management on Idaho's public lands consists of maintaining and improving food, water, cover, and space for over 100 species of mammals, 300 species of birds, 50 species of fish, 20 species of reptiles, and 15 species of amphibians.

In addition to managing habitat for a wide range of wildlife species, the BLM serves as the steward over Idaho's wild horses and burros. There are more than 180 horses on public lands in the Upper Columbia-Salmon/Clearwater District and more than 510 in the Lower Snake River District. During fiscal year 2002, 90 wild horses were gathered and removed from public lands in Idaho and offered for adoption. A total 102 wild horses and 49 wild burros were adopted from animals gathered in Idaho and other States.

Rangeland Management

Livestock grazing is another important use of the public lands. In 2002, about 1,900 permittees grazed livestock on public lands in Idaho with authorized use of around 1.3 million animal unit months for cattle, sheep, and horses. Continuing efforts are underway to promote an



Top: The BLM takes an active role in educating Idaho's youth about the environment. Bottom: Remarkably well-preserved volcanic features such as this lava tube can be seen in the Craters of the Moon National Monument.

Top photo by Larry Ridenour; bottom photo from BLM

Photo by Jerry Asher



Noxious weeds such as this leafy spurge continue to be a problem on Idaho public lands.

upward trend in rangeland conditions to improve their health and productivity.

During 2002, BLM Idaho invested nearly \$225,000 to construct and install various types of range improvements, such as fences, cattle guards, pipelines, and water developments. These investments enabled use while protecting the lands and resources. By the end of 2002, the BLM had implemented rangeland health standards and guidelines on 634 allotments, covering 5.4 million acres.

Weeds

More than 1 million acres of public land in Idaho, much of which is important wildlife habitat, are infested with noxious weeds. Major problems include leafy spurge, yellow star thistle, knapweed, rush skeleton weed, and others. Within the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, for instance, recurring wildfires and the invasion of weeds have caused a steady decline in populations of small rodents that the birds of prey feed on, which is decreasing the numbers of birds of prey nesting in the area.

To help restore these lands, the BLM is helping almost 20 multipartner (private, State, tribal, and Federal) Cooperative Weed Management Associations across Idaho to control the noxious weeds. During the year 2002, about 6,500 acres of public land were treated for noxious weeds.

Energy

Energy is a growing national concern. A team of specialists chartered

by the BLM in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington is actively coordinating with the Idaho Power Company on the relicensing of the Hells Canyon complex of dams through the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The BLM in Idaho is also actively involved with the regimenting process for three PacifiCorp dams on the Bear River in southeastern Idaho and six Idaho Power Company dams on the Middle Snake River in south-central Idaho.

Meanwhile, there is great potential in harvesting geothermal energy on public lands. Researchers say southern Idaho is sitting atop some of the largest reserves of geothermal energy in the nation. Existing development is saving an estimated 204,000 barrels of oil a year, but this may just be scratching the surface.

Abandoned Mine Cleanup

Through the abandoned mine lands (AML) program, the BLM in Idaho continues to work on the cleanup of water-quality impacted sites and to identify and mitigate physical safety hazards at mine sites. In 2002, Idaho completed five water-quality related AML projects. AML investigations continue at sites where there is suspected water-quality degradation or where AML safety hazards occur in areas of active public recreation or urban growth. Ongoing work emphasizes building partnerships and includes investigations of sites, removal of tailings and waste rock, protection of fisheries, restoration of riparian zones, and mitigation of hazards to public safety.

Working with Communities

BLM Idaho has helped to serve the needs of local communities in numerous ways. One such example is the South Fork Boise River Senior Center. When the South Fork Boise River Association was unable to find affordable property to build a senior and community meeting center in the Pine-Featherville area, they turned to the BLM. The BLM was able to issue a lease for a parcel to get the project started. The Center is now complete, providing nutritious meals for the elderly and engaging them in activities to improve the lives of everyone in the community. The project shows what can be done when all entities—government, city, business, and individuals—pull together.

BLM Idaho has also teamed up with the U.S. Forest Service to provide one-stop convenience for customers through the co-location of offices. As part of its Service First initiative, BLM's Salmon office has co-located into a new building with the Salmon Challis National Forest. In addition, the BLM Upper Snake River District increased administrative efficiencies by completing a co-location with the Caribou-Targhee National Forest Headquarters following consolidation of much of the forest's Pocatello and St. Anthony offices. The district and the national forest are also working on the co-location of the Pocatello office and the remaining Forest Service employees in Pocatello.

At BLM Idaho, we continue to place priority on outreach to the

public, finding and working with volunteers, creating community-based partnerships, and finding other creative solutions that support the BLM's mission. For example, the BLM's Salmon office has been instrumental in organizing a grass-roots partnership, called the Salmon River Working Group, designed to help the local community work together to conserve the culture of the area. Another example is in the Lower Snake River District, where BLM Idaho has been working with a contractor to conduct wildfire hazard assessments and develop mitigation plans for nine communities in southwestern Idaho. Plans for each of the communities recommend improving cooperation and partnering among the BLM and local agencies, citizens, and groups to reduce the risk of wildfire to local communities.

IDAHO'S PUBLIC LANDS provide for the needs of the local communities, the State, and the American people in many important ways—from recreation to grazing, mining, and timber production. BLM Idaho employees know how lucky they are to be charged with taking care of these incredible public lands—to ensure the health and productivity of the lands and resources for today and for the future.

When you visit Idaho, take a moment to follow a stream as it threads its way through the tapestry of public lands. You, too, will know how lucky you are to experience the magnificence of these lands.



The Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area provides habitat for the greatest concentration of nesting birds of prey in North America.

Photo by Larry Ridenour



Idaho public lands support a diversity of wildlife, including these juvenile western screech owls.

IDAHO, Fiscal Year 2002

Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$1,367,092
Recreation and Use Fees	\$433,676
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$603,243
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$513,004
Sale of Land and Materials	\$352,741
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$612,510
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$791,900
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses ¹	\$7,874,520
TOTAL	\$12,548,686

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Idaho

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$13,915,735
Grazing Fees ²	\$3,466
Proceeds of Sales ²	\$513
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain ²	\$869
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$1,923,802
TOTAL	\$15,844,385

BLM Investment in Idaho

Management of Land and Resources	\$48,863,000
Land Acquisition	\$9,371,000
Range Improvements	\$888,000
Construction and Access	\$765,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$487,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$14,677,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$20,885,000
TOTAL	\$95,936,000

¹Actual fiscal year 2002 figures would normally be derived from an automated statistical system, Mineral Revenues Information (MRI), operated by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). The MRI that operated under the former Auditing and Financial System (AFS) was terminated in October 2001 when MMS switched from AFS to a new financial system. Development of MRI under the new financial system was delayed when a Federal District Court Order terminated the Department of the Interior's access to the Internet beginning December 6, 2001. MMS was not authorized to resume connection to the Internet until March 22, 2002. Work on MRI development could not continue without Internet access. Once MRI is completed, actual fiscal year 2002 data will become available. The allocation of receipts by revenue type and commodity for Federal onshore and American Indian lands have necessarily been estimated by MMS analysts in conjunction with a senior Department analyst. These estimates took into account known transactions during fiscal year 2002 and historical averages. The analysts generally used historical data from the fiscal year 1998 through fiscal year 2000 period for many of the estimates. Fluid mineral revenues during fiscal year 2001 were skewed by unusually high oil and gas prices during that year. The analysts elected to use the fiscal year 1998 through fiscal year 2000 period, when oil and gas prices approached historic norms.

²Due to a change in procedures, only the payment for the 12th month was made to the States in fiscal year 2002. Previously, the payments for the first 11 months of the fiscal year (October through August) were made in September of the same fiscal year and the payment for the 12th month was made in late October or early November of the next fiscal year. This procedure was changed in fiscal year 2002, for which there will be only one payment. Therefore, the only payment that was made in fiscal year 2002 was the payment for the 12th month of fiscal year 2001, which caused the decrease in the amount of the payments.

The Kings Bowl lava field in the Craters of the Moon National Monument is about 2,200 years old.

Photo by Duane Reynolds

Public Rewards from Public Lands 2003 IDAHO



Commercial Use Activity in Idaho on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2002

Grazing Permits and Leases	1,939 permits and leases, 1,316,072 animal unit months
Timber Volume Sold	6,641 hundred cubic feet
Mineral Materials (Salables)	983 permits issued, 617,623 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables ¹	43,274 acres under lease, 4,990,345 tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	4 notices reviewed, 4 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	148 granted

¹Denotes fiscal year 2001 figures. Actual fiscal year 2002 figures would normally be derived from an automated statistical system, Mineral Revenues Information (MRI), operated by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). The MRI that operated under the former Auditing and Financial System (AFS) was terminated in October 2001 when MMS switched from AFS to a new financial system. Development of MRI under the new financial system was delayed when a Federal District Court Order terminated the Department of the Interior's access to the Internet beginning December 6, 2001. MMS was not authorized to resume connection to the Internet until March 22, 2002. Work on MRI development could not continue without Internet access. Once MRI is completed, actual fiscal year 2002 data will become available.

Estimated Recreation Use in Idaho on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2002

Visitor Days

Boating—motorized	165,881
Boating—row, float, or paddle	534,522
Camping and picnicking	1,221,756
Driving for pleasure	239,583
Fishing	438,416
Hunting	663,603
Interpretation, education, and viewing public land resources	276,755
Nonmotorized travel	257,914
Off-highway vehicle travel	271,472
Snowmobile and other winter motorized travel	57,926
Specialized motor sports, events, and activities	958
Specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	253,360
Swimming and other water activities	51,171
Winter/nonmotorized activities	299,482
TOTAL	4,732,799

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program

12 projects	\$230,823 collected
1. Huckleberry Recreation Site	
2. Kelly Island Campground	
3. Lower Salmon River (12) ¹	
4. Lud Drexler Park	
5. MacKey Reservoir Recreation Site	
6. Milner Historic Recreation Area (10)	
7. Payette River Complex (7)	
8. Pocatello/Malad Resource Area (3)	
9. Steck Recreation Area	
10. South Fork of the Snake River (10)	
11. South Fork of the Snake River Permits	
12. Upper Salmon River Special Recreation Management Area	

¹Numbers in parentheses at the end of the projects named above indicate the number of individual sites within the pilot project. Thus, (2) means there are two separate sites included in that pilot project.

Public Land Treasures in Idaho under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 2002

National Monument	1 monument (273,847 acres)
Cultural Resources	43,469 acres inventoried (549 properties recorded)
Wilderness Areas	1 area (802 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	66 WSAs (1,491,446 acres)
National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas	1 area (484,873 acres)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	95 ACECs (563,261 acres)
National Historic Trails	4 trails (439 miles)
National Recreation Trails	5 trails (20 miles)
National Scenic Trails	1 trail (13 miles)
National Natural Landmarks	5 areas (212,640 BLM acres)
Research Natural Areas (RNAs)	39 RNAs (26, 977 acres)

Wild Horse and Burro Program in Idaho, Fiscal Year 2002

Animal	Estimated Current Population	Animals Taken Off Range	Number of Animals Adopted ¹
Wild horses	690	90	102
Wild burros	0	0	49

¹Some animals are not adopted the same year that BLM removes them from the range.



Visitors to the Lower Snake River area can often see birds of prey such as this juvenile ferruginous hawk.

BLM photo

Guide to Table Data

Unless otherwise indicated, all collections, payments, and appropriations are for fiscal year 2002, which runs from October 1, 2001, to September 30, 2002.

The totals for some of the tables in this document may be slightly off because of rounding.

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals:

This section identifies fiscal year 2002 collections from BLM-managed lands and minerals unless otherwise noted.

Grazing Fees: This category identifies grazing receipt collections authorized under the Taylor Grazing Act.

Recreation and Use Fees: These funds are derived from recreation fees collected on public lands at recreation sites, from issuing recreation permits, and from selling Federal passports. They are used to improve the conditions and services provided at the recreation sites where the fees were generated. The funds are derived under two separate authorities, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act, as amended, and the 1996 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, as amended. The LWCF funds are subject to appropriations the year after collections and the 1996 Appropriations Act funds are permanent.

FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent: The BLM collects these fees in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act for rights-of-way (excluding oil and gas rights-of-way) across public lands. These are for such uses as roads, pipelines (excluding oil and gas pipelines), transmission lines, and communications sites.

Miscellaneous Receipts: These fees result primarily from filing fees for applications, for noncompetitive oil and gas leases, and from rent of land. This category also includes collections from service charges, fines, deposits, forfeited money, property, cost recoverables, and road maintenance, as well as interest charges. BLM also included are wild horse and burro adoption fees. Receipts collected by the National Business Center, Office of Fire and Aviation, National Information Resources Management Center, National Science and Technology Center, and National Training Center are included in the national totals.

Sale of Land and Materials: This category includes receipts from the sale of public land and materials, including the sale of vegetative materials (e.g., Christmas trees, posts, poles, fuel wood, floral products, pine nuts, mushrooms, medicinal products, and others) and mineral materials.

Timber Receipts: These funds are generated from timber harvested on public domain forest land and do not include funds generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California (O&C) or Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands.

O&C Land Grant Fund and CBWR Grant Fund: In Oregon, receipts are generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in western Oregon. These receipts also include deposits into the timber sale pipeline reserve fund established under the 2001-02 All of the Fiscal Year 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Reversions Act (per Public Law 104-139).

Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges: These are annual maintenance fees approved by Congress in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1993. The BLM uses these collections to administer the mining claim holding fee program. Collections that exceed BLM's budget authority go to the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The BLM retains all amounts that do not exceed its budget authority.

Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses: This figure reflects mineral receipts from all Federal leases, regardless of ownership or management. These receipts are from all Federal mineral leases, including leases for coal, geothermal, oil, and gas. This figure includes revenues from oil and gas rights-of-way collected under the Mineral Leasing Act. It also includes receipts from mineral leasing on acquired lands, including National Grasslands. Minerals Management Service collects receipts and makes disbursements.

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States:

This section identifies fiscal year 2002 payments made to the States from collections and receipts from activities on BLM-managed land, unless otherwise noted.

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PLIT): Congress appropriates PLIT payments annually and BLM administers disbursements. These figures reflect the total PLIT for all Federal land in the State. The PLIT payments are determined according to a formula that includes population, the amount of Federal land within the county, and offsets for certain Federal payments to counties such as timber, mineral leasing, and grazing receipts.

Grazing Fees: These funds are the portion of the grazing receipts shared directly with the State. BLM payments to the States are either 12.5% (Taylor Grazing Act Section 2 lands) or 50% (Taylor Grazing Act Section 15 lands) of grazing receipts. Payments identified in this category include the local share of receipts from mineral leasing on acquired lands under the Taylor Grazing Act.

Proceeds of Sales: This is the portion of receipts from the sale of public land and materials (includes vegetative materials and minerals) that is shared with the States. The amount shown includes payments under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, which began in fiscal year 1999.

Timber Receipts: This figure reflects the portion of receipts from public domain timber harvest collected by the Federal government and shared with the State.

O&C Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands: In Oregon, receipts are generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in western Oregon. For fiscal years 1994-2000, counties in western Oregon were guaranteed "special payments" by the Federal government based on an annually decreasing percentage of 5-year average payment to counties (fiscal years 1986-1990) for 1999 and 2000, payments to these counties will be the greater of either the "special payment" or 5% of total receipts. Payments to Public Law 106-393, effective for fiscal years 2001-2006, counties will make a one-time election of receiving regular distribution or "full payment amount." The full payment amount is equal to the average of the three highest distribution payments and special payments during the period of fiscal year 1986 through fiscal year 1990. The timing of payments changed from on or before September 30 to as soon as practicable after the end of the fiscal year. In addition, in fiscal year 2001, O&C payments included \$7.6 million and CBWR payments included \$73,000 held by BLM for Title II money.

National Grasslands: This figure reflects the payment made directly to the State from revenues derived from National Grasslands. It includes allocation of mineral receipts, which are collected by Minerals Management Service but transferred to BLM for disbursement. Payments to Public Law 106-393, effective for fiscal years 2001-2002, are collected in calendar year 2001.

Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses: These figures reflect the net disbursement to the States of mineral receipts from Federal leases, including those on BLM-managed land. Minerals Management Service collects receipts and makes disbursements. Payments are from revenues derived from Federal mineral leases, including leases for coal, geothermal, oil, and gas. These figures do not reflect disbursements from leases on acquired lands, including National Grasslands, which are included above under "National Grasslands."

BLM Investment in the States:

These figures represent fiscal year 2002 funds for BLM-managed programs in each State. These amounts are either appropriated, obligated, funds, and in some cases, may include prior year dollars for uncompleted projects.

Management of Lands and Resources (MLR): MLR appropriations fund a variety of programs, including mineral leasing programs, initiatives to protect wild horses and burros, and recreational activities, as well as programs to improve land, soil,

and water quality. The MLR for Arizona includes the National Training Center, while the MLR from Colorado includes the National Science and Technology Center, National Business Center, National Human Resources Management Center, and National Information Resources Management Center.

Land Acquisition: These funds are used to acquire land and to administer exchanges in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Range Improvements: The Range Improvement Fund comes from the Federal share of grazing receipts plus the Federal share of mineral receipts from leasing on acquired lands. Funds are used for the construction, purchase, and development of range improvements.

Construction and Access: This account funds a variety of programs, including the construction of recreation facilities, roads, and trails.

Management of O&C Lands: O&C appropriations fund a variety of programs within the O&C and CBWR counties in western Oregon, including construction and acquisition, facilities maintenance, resources management, and information and data systems, as well as the Jobs-In-The-Woods Program under the Northwest Forest Plan.

Central Hazardous Materials Fund: This figure reflects BLM's portion of the Department of the Interior fund that is Congressionally appropriated for high-priority hazardous materials sites.

Wildland Fire Preparedness: This program funds nonemergency preparedness for fighting wildland fires. BLM provides further funding through allocations to other Department of the Interior agencies and to the Secretarial Fund. Additionally, BLM funds fire program activities through appropriations to the National Intergovernmental Fire Center in Boise, Idaho.

Wildland Fire Operations: The amounts shown here are dollars obligated in fiscal year 2002. Included in this category are wildland fire suppression, rehabilitation, and hazardous fuels reduction.

Recreation Use on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2002:

Visitor Days: One visitor day equals 12 visitor hours at a site or area. For example, a visitor day could be 1 visitor for 12 hours or 12 visitors for 1 hour. The information source for the data in this table is the BLM Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) database. The RMIS is a PC-based database for compiling and monitoring key recreational management data for the BLM.

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program: The Congressionally authorized Recreation Fee Demonstration Program authorizes the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Forest Service to implement and test new fees across the geographic and programmatic spectrum of sites that they manage. The BLM retains 100 percent of the revenues at the sites where they are collected. These revenues yield substantial benefits because they provide on-the-ground improvements at local recreation sites.

Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2002:

Grazing Permits and Leases: A grazing permit authorizes grazing of a specified number and class of livestock within a grazing district on a designated area of land during specified seasons each year (Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act). A grazing lease authorizes the grazing of livestock on public lands outside of grazing districts during a specified time period (Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act). An AUM (animal unit month) is a standard unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for one animal for a period of 1 month (an animal is defined as one cow and calf, one steer, or five sheep). Grazing privileges are measured in terms of AUMs.

Timber Volume: The sale of standing trees, downed trees, or logs as measured in cubic feet.

Oil and Gas Leasing: The BLM leases oil and gas rights to explore for and produce oil and gas resources from Federal lands or mineral rights held by the Federal government. Federal oil and gas leases may be obtained and held by any adult citizen of the United States. These leases are available after being cleared through the land use process, initially by a competitive process, and then available noncompetitively if they fail to receive a competitive bid.

Helium Operations: Such activity involves administering the Federal helium reserve, opening and maintaining a 425-mile pipeline and associated facilities, administering crude helium sales contracts, conducting surveys to determine the extent of nationwide helium reserves, and administering helium fee and royalty contracts.

Geothermal Production: This is electricity produced from the heat energy of the Earth. This energy may be in the form of steam, hot water, or the thermal energy contained in rock. A geothermal well is drilled to produce the steam or hot water. The energy found in the steam or hot water is then used to generate electricity or for direct use applications such as space heating and dehydration. The BLM leases geothermal rights to explore for and produce geothermal resources from Federal lands or from subsurface mineral rights held by the Government. Leases with "Known Geothermal Resources" (KGRs) are leased competitively; those outside these areas may be leased noncompetitively.

Coal Production: The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976 (FCLAA) requires competitive leasing of coal. Competitively issued coal leases require either payment of a royalty rate of 12.5% for coal mined by surface mining methods or 8% for coal mined by underground mining methods, diligent development of commercial quantities within 10 years, lease issuance, and stipulations to protect other resources within the lease. BLM also routinely inspects all coal to assure accurate reporting of coal production and that maximum economic recovery of the coal resource is being achieved. The primary use of this coal is for generation of electricity.

Mineral Materials (Salables): These are minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing law, but that can be obtained through purchase or free use permit under the Mineral Act of 1947, as amended.

Nonenergy Leasables: These are all solid non-energy minerals that private entities produce under leases issued by the BLM. These entities pay a royalty to the Federal government based on the value of the minerals they produce. Most of these minerals are used in industry and include trona, sodium bicarbonate, and potash.

Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables): Exploration refers to exploring for minerals (locatable/hardrock) by way of drilling, trenching, etc. Mining refers to the extraction and processing of minerals. Exploration and mining activities on BLM-managed lands are regulated under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1966. The first, casual use, requires no contact with the BLM. The second, a notice, is filed for activities that disturb less than 5 acres unclaimed per calendar year. Notices do not require BLM approval and are ministerial in form. The third, a plan of operations, is filed with the BLM for activities that exceed 5 acres unclaimed per calendar year. Plans of operations require BLM approval and are subject to the National Environmental Policy Act.

Rights-of-Way: This refers to public land authorized to be used or occupied pursuant to a right-of-way grant. A right-of-way grant is an instrument issued authorizing the use of a right-of-way over, upon, or through public lands for construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a project.

Public Land Treaties

National Monument: An area designated by the President, under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906, to protect objects of scientific and historical interest that are located on Federal lands. Congress may also designate a national monument through legislation, as it did in establishing Mount St. Helens' National Volcanic Monument in 1982, when the President signed the measure into law.

Cultural Resources: These are the definite locations of past human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory (survey), historical documentation, or oral evidence. The term includes archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and may include definite locations (sites or places) of traditional, cultural, or religious importance to specified social or cultural groups.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers: A river or river section designated by Congress as the Secretary of the Interior, under the authority of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, to protect outstanding scenic, recreational, and other values and to preserve the river or river section in its free-flowing condition. The law recognizes three classes of rivers: wild, scenic, and recreational.

Wilderness Areas: Areas designated by Congress and defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964 as places "where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." Designation is aimed at ensuring that these lands are preserved in their natural condition. Wilderness areas, which are generally at least 5,000 acres or more in size, offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; such areas may also contain ecological, geological, or other features that have scientific, scenic, or historical value. The number of wilderness areas reported by the States will not add up to the national total shown because some areas cross State lines and are reported in the number count for each State. The national total shown is the actual total number of BLM wilderness areas. The acreages reported by the States do add up to the national acreage total shown.

Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs): Areas designated by a Federal land management agency (the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, National Park Service, or Fish and Wildlife Service) as having wilderness characteristics, thus making it worthy of consideration by Congress for wilderness designation. While Congress considers whether to designate a WSA as permanent wilderness, the WSA is managed by the Federal agency in a manner as to prevent impairment of the area's suitability for wilderness designation. The number of WSAs reported by the States will not add up to the national total shown because some WSAs cross State lines and are reported in the number count for each State. The national total shown is the actual total number of BLM WSAs. The acreages reported by the States do add up to the national acreage total shown.

National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas: Areas designated by Congress to provide for the conservation, use, enjoyment, and enhancement of certain natural, recreational, paleontological, and other resources, including fish and wildlife habitat.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECS): These areas are managed by the Bureau of Land Management and defined by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 as requiring special management. Such management is aimed at protecting and preventing irreparable damage to significant historical, cultural, and scenic values, habitat for fish and wildlife, and other public land resources, as identified through the BLM's land-use planning process.

National Historic Trails: Designated by Congress under the National Trails System Act of 1968, this type of extended trail follows as closely as possible, on Federal and/or original trails or routes, the path of a nationally significant historic trail. Designation identifies and protects historic routes and their historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment. A designated trail must meet certain criteria, including having a significant potential for public recreational use or interest based on historical interpretation and appreciation. The number of trails reported by the States will not add up to the national total shown because some trails cross State lines and are reported in the number count for each State.

National Recreation Trails: Trails designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture that are reasonably accessible to urban areas and meet criteria established in the National Trails System Act. A National Recreation Trail may be designated as such within parks, forests, and recreation areas, and on lands administered by the Secretaries, subject to the consent of the Federal agency, state, political subdivision, or other administering agency having jurisdiction over the affected lands.

National Scenic Trails: Designated by Congress, this type of extended trail offers maximum outdoor recreation potential and provides enjoyment of the various qualities—scientific, historical, natural, and cultural—of the areas through which these trails pass. The number of trails reported by the States will not add up to the national total shown because some trails cross State lines and are reported in the number count for each State.

National Natural Landmark: An area of national significance, designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, that contains outstanding examples of the nation's natural heritage. The National Park Service maintains a national registry of these natural landmarks.

Research Natural Areas: Areas designated or set aside by Congress or by a public or private agency to protect natural features or processes for scientific and educational purposes.

World Heritage Site: An internationally significant cultural or natural site that meets criteria set forth in a 1972 treaty known as the World Heritage Convention; the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) lists the sites on the basis of nominations by national governments that adhere to the treaty. A World Heritage Site designation not only supports the conservation of these sites but also enhances their status as tourist destinations. There are more than 500 such sites around the world, including the pyramids of Egypt and the Tower of London. The 22 sites in the United States include the Statue of Liberty, Monticello, Yosemite National Park, and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

National Biosphere Reserve: United Nations biosphere reserves, collectively known as the World Network, are areas of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems that are internationally recognized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO's) Program on Man and the Biosphere. Reserves are nominated by national governments and must meet certain criteria before being admitted to the network.

National Recreation Area: An area designated by Congress to conserve and enhance certain natural, scenic, historical, and recreational values. The criteria for designation calls for such areas to be spacious, to provide significant recreational opportunities, to contribute to the needs of urban centers, and to be able to withstand relatively heavy recreation use.

National Outstanding Natural Areas: These are areas of public land that are either Congressionally or administratively designated based on their exceptional, rare, or unusual natural characteristics. This designation provides for the protection, management, and enhancement of the natural, educational, or scientific values associated with these resources.

BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program:

Wild Horses and Burros: These are unbranded and unclaimed horses or burros roaming free on public lands in the Western United States. These animals are protected by the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971. Wild horses and burros are descendants of animals turned loose by, or escaped from, ranchers, prospectors, and Indian tribes, and the U.S. Cavalry in the late 1800s through the Great Depression of the 1930s, and in some cases even more recently.

Adopted Wild Horse or Burro: This is a wild horse or burro under the care of a qualified individual who agrees to the terms and conditions specified in a Private Maintenance and Care Agreement (contract) with the U.S. government to provide humane care for the animal. After properly caring for the animal for 1 year, the adopter can give the title to the animal to the adopter. 270 horses and 79 burros were adopted through the National Wild Horse and Burro Program in fiscal year 2002.

Comment Card

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 1040-0001

Expires: January 31, 2005

Thank you for your help!

We estimate the reporting burden for this form to average 20 minutes, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form can be directed to the Bureau of Land Management Information Collection Clearance Officer, (WO-630), 1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 401-LS, Washington, DC 20240.

Paperwork Reduction Act

BLM collects this information to determine the satisfaction of our customers with various services and products that we provide. We will evaluate the data and use it to improve our services to our customers. Response to this request is not required. BLM may not collect or sponsor a collection of information without an OMB approval number.

Report Title: <u>Public Rewards from Public Lands 2003</u>	Needs Major Improvement							Excellent
1. The information in this report was useful.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2. The information in the report was well prepared/organized.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
3. The report was timely.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
4. How would you rate your overall satisfaction with this report?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

5. What changes would you like to see? (circle all that apply)

a. Less Information

b. More Information

c. More Plain English

d. More Graphics

e. Other, please explain _____

6. What portion of the report was most useful to you? (circle all that apply)

a. National Fire Plan Article

b. National Data

c. State Data

d. State Narrative

e. Guide to Table Data

f. Other, please explain _____

7. Your primary interest in the Bureau of Land Management is from the perspective of which of the following groups? (circle one)

a. Citizen/Taxpayer

b. Senator/Congressional Representative

c. Member of the Media

d. Student

e. Capitol Hill Staff

f. Stakeholder or Partner/Interest Group

g. Use Authorization/Permitted or Commercial User

h. Federal Employee

i. Recreational and Educational User/Public Land Visitor

j. State and Local Government

k. Tribal Government

l. Other _____

8. How did you learn of this report? (circle one)

a. Mailing List

b. Internet

c. Meeting/Conference

d. BLM Office

e. Other _____

9. Was the report delivered to the appropriate person in your organization?

☐

Yes

☐

No

(New addressee) _____

10. How do you prefer to receive this report?

a. E-mail _____

b. Internet _____

c. Intranet _____

d. U.S. Postal Service

e. Other _____

Thank you for your help!

After folding as a self-mailer, please tape and return the completed comment card to:

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The
Bureau
of **Land Management** *Today*

Our Vision

To enhance the quality of life for all citizens through the balanced stewardship of America's public lands and resources.

Our Mission

To sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Our Values

To serve with honesty, integrity, accountability,
respect, courage, and commitment to make
a difference.

Our Priorities

To improve the health and productivity of the land to support the BLM multiple-use mission.

To cultivate community-based conservation, citizen-centered stewardship, and partnership through consultation, cooperation, and communication.

To respect, value, and support our employees,
giving them resources and opportunities to succeed.

To pursue excellence in business practices,
improve accountability to our stakeholders,
and deliver better service to our customers.

Cover Photo: Bald Mountain, Trail Summit, Upper Snake River District.
Photo by Karen Wattenmaker

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